Reworking of section IV. Principles Governing Curriculum

See Chart 2: the principle number is noted in the chart with the appropriate Council/Stakeholder

- 1) Each college is responsible for its Basic Degree curriculum, taking into account its the mission and the goals and requirements of its programs.
- 2) The GCTS is responsible for the curriculum of its graduate programs.
- 3) Collaboration among colleges at the BD level is encouraged, and collaboration at the graduate level is required.
- 4) Two or more member colleges frequently teach courses on similar topics. Where courses have different outcomes, they remain separate courses with distinct canonical material. Member colleges may collaboratively establish common learning outcomes (for ATS purposes) and outcomes at proficiency levels (for QA purposes) for frequently taught courses that might be taught collaboratively. When desirable to the colleges, they may sponsor courses with the same course descriptions and canonical information, that are taught by different faculty members with different syllabi.
- 5) Changes in programs and curriculum are approved by the TST Academic Governance according to the policies and procedures of UTQAP.
- 6) TST faculty members, working collegially in their Research and Teaching Areas, review and discuss the syllabi as works-in-progress. As colleagues, they offer one another encouragement and counsel; *they do not approve, reject, or modify courses.*
- 7) The Basic Degree Council (BDC) and the Graduate Studies Council (GSC) review course proposals and provide recommendations on course offerings. The Councils do not review the instructor's pedagogical decisions. They are concerned with how the aggregate of courses and the learning outcomes they address, support the curriculum and the needs of students. For instance, they consider whether unnecessary redundancies can be avoided, curricular gaps can be filled, apparent scheduling problems can be addressed, and collaborative opportunities have been recognized.
- 8) The Senior Executive Council reviews and approves the resources available to mount the curriculum.
- 9) The Academic Council (AC) is responsible to approve TST's course offerings.
- 10) The current TST Curriculum Committee will be eliminated.

OCTOBER 30

NOVEMBER 15

NOVEMBER 30

DECEMBER

changes

JANUARY

TST Member College

Registrars, or others designated by the college, collect and submit courses for the following academic year

- Submit file noting the "canonical information" for new or revised courses which includes:
- · Course Code
- Course Title
- Course Description
- Delivery Mode
- Course Weight (H,Y)
- Contact Hours
- **NEW** "the way the course contributes to curricular learning outcomes"
- TST will consolidate the information to be made available to the BDC and GSC for consortium-wide curriculum planning.

Graduate Studies Council & Basic Degree Council

Each November, the BDC and GSC will consider the distribution of 1000, 2000 and 3000 level courses, and 5000 and 6000 level courses respectfully, identifying curricular redundancies and gaps, as well as potential scheduling issues.

TST will provide curriculum mapping information and a spreadsheet of proposed courses, grouped by course code, to inform these deliberations.

As part of its deliberation, BDC will consider the ecclesial mission of the member college from which the course is approved. As part of its deliberation, the GSC will consider the mission and vision of the GCTS and ecclesial mission of the member college from which the course is proposed. On this basis, the BDC and the GSC will recommend new and revised courses and make recommendations about the schedule of course offerings.

If changes are needed, the BDC or GSC will refer recommendations to the SEC and RTAs for consideration.

Research and Teaching Area [RTA]

By late November, recommendations in regard to collaboration, curricular duplication and gaps, and scheduling may be referred to the next regularly scheduled Research and Teaching Area (RTA) meeting for consideration. RTAs will communicate any proposed changes through their SEC members.

Senior Executive Council [SEC]

SEC considers (a) the recommendations and distribution of courses coming from BDC, and (b) any adjustments proposed by the colleges as a result of conversations in the RTAs. SEC recommends the curricular offerings for the following academic year to Academic Council.

TST ACADEMIC COUNCIL

Academic Council receives the recommendations from BDC and approves course offerings. AC may also refer its observations about curricular offerings back to BDC, GSC, or SEC for consideration in the following year. After AC, courses are timetabled. Any insights about areas where TST is using significant numbers of adjuncts or is missing subject coverage are referred back to SEC for complement planning.

Note: There will always be last-minute changes in courses as faculty loads change. AC will be kept apprised of changes that might affect the overall curricular balance. Any BDC or GSC meeting may recommend additional courses to AC and SEC and may raise other concerns about the overall curriculum.

TST Governance and Proedures for Basic Degree and Graduate Curriculum and Course Approvals

Approved by TST Academic Council Implementation July 2022

TST Approved Components of the Course Syllabus

TST Approved Components of the Course Syllabus

Delivery Mode
Course Weight (H,Y)
Contact Hours
The way the course contributes to TST curricular learning outcomes
Standard Course Policies
Non-canonical Course Content

TST Principles Governing the Review of Course Syllabi

CHART 1

TST Principles Governing Curriculum

CHART 2

The principle number is noted in the chart with the appropriate Council/Stakeholder

Reworking of section IV. Principles Governing Curriculum

- 1) Each college is responsible for its Basic Degree curriculum, taking into account its the mission and the goals and requirements of its programs.
- 2) The GCTS is responsible for the curriculum of its graduate programs.
- 3) Collaboration among colleges at the BD level is encouraged, and collaboration at the graduate level is required.
- 4) Two or more member colleges frequently teach courses on similar topics. Where courses have different outcomes, they remain separate courses with distinct canonical material. Member colleges*may*collaboratively establish common learning outcomes (for ATS purposes) and outcomes at proficiency levels (for QA purposes) for frequently taught courses that might be taught collaboratively. When desirable to the colleges, they may sponsor courses with the same course descriptions and canonical information, that are taught by different faculty members with different syllabi.
- 5) Changes in programs and curriculum are approved by the TST Academic Governance according to the policies and procedures of UTQAP.
- 6) TST faculty members, working collegially in their Research and Teaching Areas, review and discuss the syllabi as works-in-progress. As colleagues, they offer one another encouragement and counsel; *they do not approve, reject, or modify courses.*
- 7) The Basic Degree Council (BDC) and the Graduate Studies Council (GSC) review course proposals and provide recommendations on course offerings. The Councils do not review the instructor's pedagogical decisions. They are concerned with how the aggregate of courses and the learning outcomes they address, support the curriculum and the needs of students. For instance, they consider whether unnecessary redundancies can be avoided, curricular gaps can be filled, apparent scheduling problems can be addressed, and collaborative opportunities have been recognized.
- 8) The Senior Executive Council reviews and approves the resources available to mount the curriculum.
- 9) The Academic Council (AC) is responsible to approve TST's course offerings.
- 10) The current TST Curriculum Committee will be eliminated.

TST Process and Schedule for Course Offering Collaboration

CHART 3

TST PRINCIPLES GOVERNING CURRICULUM

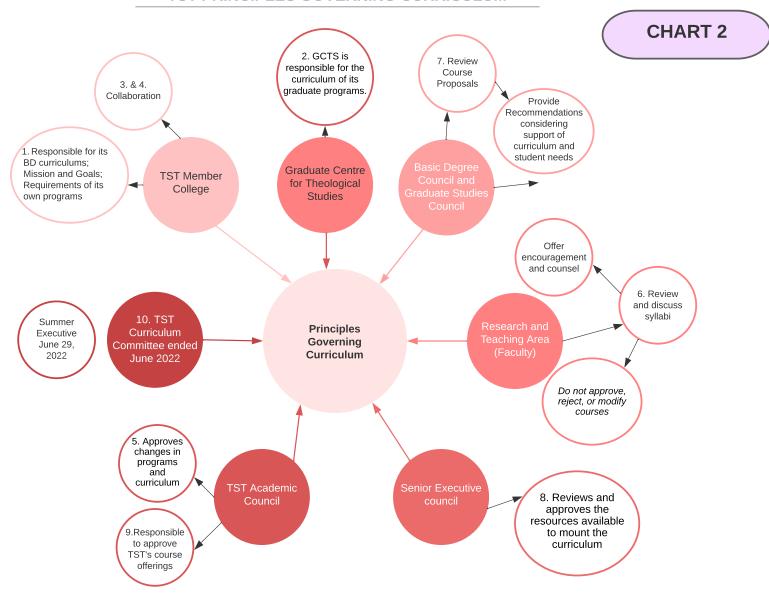


CHART 1

OVERALL PRINCIPLE

The components of the TST syllabus template should be included in all course syllabi, although colleges or instructors may choose to reorder them.

Components are:

- Course Code
- ·Course Title
- ·Course Description
- Delivery Mode
- Course Weight (H,Y)
- Contact Hours
- The way the course contributes to TST curricular learning outcomes
- ·Standard Course Policies
- Non-canonical Course Content

TST MEMBER COLLEGE

Each college is responsible for establishing a first review of the course proposals and eventual review of syllabi of all its courses, insuring that course proposals and syllabi satisfy the quality and technical requirements of the University, the ATS, and the TST, as well as its own.

Research and Teaching Area [RTA]

The Research and Teaching Areas (RTAs), which have been here-to-fore informal conversation groups, will be formally constituted as subcommittees of the Academic Council for the purposes of peer collaboration on syllabi. TST faculty members, working collegially in their Research and Teaching Areas, review and discuss the syllabi as worksinprogress. As colleagues, they offer one another encouragement and counsel; they do not approve, reject, or modify courses.

TST Administration for UofT Quality Assurance Purposes

TST will review syllabi administratively to ensure that they accurately state the canonical elements of the course as approved by governance and the Standard Course Policies, as noted in the "Overall Principle".

Note: The RTA Spring Meeting will discuss syllabi of new courses, reactivated courses or courses with changes for the next academic year to ensure all proposed course offerings are ready for the October 30 deadline.

TST PRINCIPLES GOVERNING CURRICULUM

